

## Gambaran Kejadian Penyakit Infeksi Pada Bayi Usia 6-23 Bulan di Jakarta Utara dan Jakarta Pusat = The Incidence of Infectious Diseases in Infants Age 6-23 Months in North Jakarta and Central Jakarta

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### Abstrak

Stunting masih menjadi salah satu masalah gizi balita yang diperhatikan di Indonesia. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan wilayah Jakarta Utara dan Jakarta Pusat yang berada di peringkat kedua dan ketiga tertinggi di DKI Jakarta. Penyakit infeksi yang berulang pada baduta merupakan salah satu faktor determinan stunting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kejadian sakit pada anak usia 6 – 23 bulan di Jakarta Utara dan Jakarta Pusat di masa pandemi COVID-19. Penelitian deskriptif ini dilakukan pada 246 responden dengan pengambilan data secara langsung yang dipilih melalui teknik consecutive sampling dan multiple stage cluster random sampling. Kuesioner penelitian mencakup data karakteristik anak, karakteristik ibu, dan riwayat kejadian sakit anak. Hasil penelitian yang dianalisis dengan uji univariat menunjukkan bahwa kejadian penyakit infeksi terbanyak adalah ISPA (64,2%) dengan mayoritas status gizi yang normal. Oleh karena itu, masih diperlukan intervensi yang bertujuan untuk mencegah kejadian sakit infeksi berulang pada baduta sekaligus mencegah terjadinya stunting di Indonesia.

.....Stunting is still one of the major nutritional problems of under-five-years children that is considered in Indonesia. This is indicated by the areas of North Jakarta and Central Jakarta which are ranked second and third highest in DKI Jakarta. Recurrent infectious diseases in under-two-years children are one of the determinants of stunting. This study aims to describe the incidence of illness in children aged 6 – 23 months in North Jakarta and Central Jakarta during the COVID-19 pandemic. This descriptive study was conducted on 246 respondents with direct data collection selected through consecutive sampling and multiple stage cluster random sampling. The research questionnaire included data on the characteristics of the child, the mother's characteristics, and the history of the child's illness. The results of this study which were analyzed by univariate test showed that the highest incidence of infectious diseases was ARI (64.2%) with majority normal nutritional status. Therefore, interventions are still needed that aim to prevent the incidence of recurrent infections in children under two as well as prevent stunting in Indonesia.